THE PAGEANT.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE. THE PRINCE'S ILLNESS.

History of the Inception, Progress, Positive Assaults, More Formidable Attacks and Consequences of the Fever.

RECOVERY OF THE ROYAL PATIENT.

The Prince of Wales complained of having experienced a feeling of chilliness, accompanied with headache and a slight prostration of strength, during the evening and night of Monday, the 20th of November, 1871.

He felt languid and wearied next morning. Tuesday evening, the 21st of November, the Court Journal announced officially "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has become suddenly indis-

The Prince had been visiting the Earl of Chesterfield, who died of fever during the illness of His Royal Highness, at Bretby Hall, and it was said that the seeds of the disease were sown in his system at that time, owing to the imperfect sewerage and a consequent imperfect system of drainage and ventilation which prevailed on

The Prince was attended to and during his stay at Bretby Hall by his favorne groom, Biegg, who also sickened with fever about the same time as the Prince, and died; his funeral passing Sandringham, in order that the Prince might view the cortege from the window, an effort which he made after having received assistance to rise from bed. Blegg was interred in the burial ground attached to the church at Sandringham, in a vault owned by the Prince, and this by his master's order. Her

Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales visited the servant during his liness and stood by his bedside, despite the terrible warning which they had already received in their own family of the injectious nature of the mainty. THE MEDICAL BULLETINS. Thursday, November 23, the Court physicians declared the Prince of Wales invalided by an attack

of fever, presenting the symptoms of that of the typhoid class. He passed a "rather uncomfortable night." In the evening of the same day a medical bulletin was issued in London containing the following report:-"The Prince is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, but the symptoms are not glarming."
FAMILY AND NATIONAL ALARM.

The disease progressed rapidly.

Queen Victoria returned to Windsor from Balmoral on the afternoon of the 24th of November. The Prince was still weak. 'Change men reported that he was worse even than what was alleged by the physicians. People began to talk of the circumstances which attended the illness and death of his father, Prince Albert, London became gloomy and alarmed. The cable despatches forwarded to the HERALD excited deep interest in the cities of the United States-indeed, all over the American Con-

The fever became variable in its assaults during the next ensuing few days; the Prince remained restless in the night, but battling bravely for his physical hold, and displaying bodily evidence of the previous enjoyment of a better state of constitution than what had been supposed generally by the pub-

On the 26th of November the fever was declared to be of the regular, pure typhoid class, complicated with gastro-enteric inflammation. .

Queen Victoria was at his bedside constantly. The Princess of Wales was invalided by sickness on the 27th of November, at five o'clock in the evening, but was declared out of danger within a few

From the 26th to the 30th of November the Prince's case alternated considerably, the struggle inclining slightly in his favor, however, owing to the existence of an unexpected excellence in his physical system.

for the British people. The Prince's lever increased during the night. The fact of Lord Chesterfield's death, which occurred on the 1st day of the month producing a mingled feeling of sorrow and alarm. The English markets were affected perceptibly and closed with a downward tendency and quota-

tions irregular. ALTERNATIONS OF THE DISEASE.

Queen Victoria remained at the Prince's bedside. From Friday, the 1st of December, to Tuesday, the fortable." He was restless towards midnight each day, but ralited at or shortly after daybreak the next. The fever was not upmanageable and had not at any time progressed beyond the control of

The hopes of a speedy convalescence were entertained on the morning of the 6th of December. Queen Victoria had returned to Windsor.

A despatch was forwarded to New York, which stated, "There is little doubt but that the crisis of the disease is now over and the Prince out of danger." GLOOM AND AFFRIGHT.

Friday, December 8, opened with news of a startling character. Sir William Jonner, M. D., issued a bulletin in London, dated at noon, which reported the occurence of an unfavorable change in the condition of the Prince during the night. He was "very unquiet, and there was a considerable accession of fever in the morning."

Queen Victoria hurried back to her post in the

sick room. The Princess Louise accompanied her mother. London became really alarmed. The municipalities of the United Kingdom were agi-

Stocks and values generally were disturbed and commenced to run down in price.

The patient was still worse at two o'clock in the

He dosed in sleep towards three G'clock. At half past three o'clock his strength began to

At four o'clock in the evening a telegram was

dated at Sandringham summoning the members of the royal family to the sick room. REPORT OF HIS DEATH. The death of the Prince was announced, viva voce,

on the London 'Change at five o'clock the same day-December 8. This statement was contradicted, at six P. M., by a newspaper press publication, which stated that

the Prince was "still alive, but sinking rapidly, with congestion of the lungs set in and no hope of At the hour of half-past nine, night, the attending physicians issued a bulletin stating that "the Prince

had slept slightly, but was still much prostrated." Exacerbation [periodical increase of the lever, with the attack still more severe after each recurrent assault) set in during the night, and the prostration of his strength was excessive. STREET SCENES IN LONDON.

Intense excitement prevailed in the streets of Ladon at midnight. Immense crowds of people were assembled. Public meetings were held, par-ticularly of the workingmen, in order to give expression to the popular sympathy and sorrow.

THE NEWS IN AMERICA.

December 9 the New York Herald published a complete biographical sketch of His Royal Highness, accompanied by a history of the family of the Gueiphs and an explanation of the succession to the English throne as it would be affected by his death. The American people, of every degree and class, were moved by a feeling of sorrow for the Prince, combined in the anxiety as to the consequences which were likely to ensue to Great Britain by his

medical bulleuns) from the 23d of November to the 5th of December, inclusive-a period of seventeen days. The fever was working insidiously, but with out exact notice in his system, for three or four days before-so that it may be said he had labored under and fought against it during a space of

ROYAL VISITS TO SANDRINGHAM. The Prince's children were taken to Sandringham to visit him on the oth of December.
Queen Victoria, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Beatrice and Princess Louise were in the sick room, buried in grief and moved by the de sorrow and grave alarm.

NATIONAL EFFORT BY PRAYER. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury requested the ciergy to "pray for the recovery of the Prince THE CASE MORE HOPEFUL. At ten o'clock (night), December 9, the Prince enjoyed a brief sleep, but the lever symptoms re-

RETURN OF THE FEVER AND ITS TERRI LE ASSAULTS. Sunday, December 10, the fever renewed its as-

The Prince became restiess, prostrated in strength, sinking and wandering slightly in his mind. The symptoms of death were imminent at five o'clock in the morning of Monday. December 11, and it was announced that "all hope has been aban-

All the churches in Britain were engaged in prayer the following day. The Prince made a firm battle for life.

HOPE FAILING.

Despite this condition an unofficial telegram, dated at Sandringham, Monday, December 11, three P. M., reported:—"It is evident from the distress which prevails here that the last hours of the Prince of Wales are approaching.

His mother, children and other members of the royal family were at his bedside.

Business was completely suspended in England, as the telegraph lines became "plocked" with messages concerning the Prince and the probabilities of the final issue of the case.

Delirium set in during the night of Monday, De-

scious, alternately, from that period to about day-His wife, the Princess Alexandria, was at his bedside constantly.

cember 11. The Prince raved and became uncon-

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert was despatched to the Continent, with orders to embark and convey the Princess Victoria - his sister - Crown Princess of Germany, to England.

This order was countermanded subsequently. PREPARATION FOR A REGENCY. Cabinet Council and Parliamentary provision was made for the formation of a regency in the event of the death of the Prince and the accession of his son

(a minor) subsequent to the demise of Queen Vic-

The Duke of Cambridge, cousin to the Queen; the Dake of Edinburg, brother of the Prince, and the Princess Alexandra of Wates, his wife, were spoken of as likely to form this important Council of State

The morning of Wednesday, December 13, opened with a more hopeful dawn for the people of Eng-

land and their sovereign.

The Prince was lucid during brief intervals from midnight, and his general condition improved very

He took stimulants and a little food. SUPPLICATIONS TO HEAVEN.

The prelates of the Episcopal churches issued a copy of a form of prayer to be offered up by the congregations for his recovery, and the Most Rev. Archbishop Manning, Roman Catholic prelate of Westminster, directed special prayers to be ad dressed to God with a like intention by the Catholic congregations.

The Israelite churches were in fervent supplication also, and the religious movement extended from Europe to New York, to British North America, to India-affecting even the Parsee priests-and to Australasia.

PROGRESS TO CONVALESCENCE AND RECOVERY.

December 14 the Prince was less restless. His lungs, however, became complicated in the fever disease, and fears were entertained that he would die suddenly of suffocation, induced by congestion of the respiratory apparatus. At two o'clock P. M. December 14, the patient

The more alarming symptoms were abated on his waking, and nopes of his recovery were expressed

went to sleep.

He became unquiet next morning-December 15but railied again as the dawn advanced, and was decidedly better at five o'clock A. M. His strength became greater. He took food well, and it was believed would progress favorably toward convales

The public mind of the Kingdom experienced a feeling of decided relief after the publication of the

Saturday, December 16, the fever was much weaker in the morning, the Prince greatly debilitated, but refreshed by quiet sleep enjoyed at intervals during the night. The summons which had been previously ad-

dressed to his sister, the Imperial Princess of Germany, requesting her presence in England was nutermanded. Queen Victoria took her departure from the sick

room, prepared to return to Windsor next day, and the younger members of the royal family decided to

The Prince slept quietly during the night. CITIZEN JOY.

the more reassuring bulletins in London.

From the 16th to the 22d of December the Prince

He had siept at night and took restoration in the

Friday, December 22, reports of the approach of symptoms of a relapse were put in circulation and produced a considerable degree of uneasiness in

at the fact that the patient's pulse was higher and his system generally more feverish.

Wednesday, December 27, for the reason that "convalescence" was "retarded by local pain." The Prince suffered in his hip and other parts of the THE LAST HOURS OF 187L.

The year 1871 closed-Sunday, December 31-with some of these local bodily troubles still present to the Prince.

tne people of the United Kingdon and the subjects of England universally were assured-so far as human assurance could be given-of his complete recovery. The hope has not been fully realized, even

Queen Victoria's letter of thanks to the English

nation was issued in London on the 29th of December, 1871, and published in the HERALD In New York next day. Her Majesty said, "I desire to express my deep sense of the touching sympathy exness of my dear son, the Prince of Wales, The universal feeling shown by the people during the painful and terrible days of the Prince's illness, their sympathy with myself and my beloved daughter the Princess of Wales, and the general joy manifested at the improvement in the health of the Prince made a deep and ineffaceable impression of my heart. The manifestations of my people are not new to me, for I met with the same sympathy ter years ago, when a similar iliness to that under which my son is now suffering removed the mainstay of my life—the best, the kindest and wisest husband that ever lived."

Royal Announcement to Parliament-Invi-

tation to the Legislature.
The royal expression of gratitude to God and the nation was repeated in a formal manner in the very first sentence of the Queen's speech readby commission—to Parliament on the occasion of the opening of the present session in London on the 6th of February.

The Thanksgiving ceremonial was officially announced to the Parliament and the members of both Houses invited to participate in it on the same oc-

The following are the words of the Throne

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN-I avail myself of the opportunity anorded by your reassembling for discharge of your momentous duties to renew expression of my thankfulness to the Almighty the deliverance of my dear son the Prince of w from the most imminent danger, and of my in the deliverance of my dear son the Frince of Wales from the most imminent danger, and of my lively recollections of the profound and universal sympathy snown by my loyal people during a period of anxiety and trial. I propose that on Tuesday, the 27th inst., conformably to the good and becoming usage of former days, the blessing that I received shall be acknowledged, on behalf of the nation, by a thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral. At this celebration it is my desire and hope to be owner of the Duchy of Cornwall, and he appoints

Civic Arrangement With the Officers of the

By appointment, arranged previously, an interview took place a short time since in London, between the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs and other civic authorities of the English metropolis, and the Lord Chamberlain (Lord Sydney), on the subject of the accommodation to be provided in St. Paul's on the occasion of the Thanksgiving service, when it was urged that in consideration of the great interest taken by all classes of the community in the matter, and the desirability of a representation on the bodies throughout the kingdom, the number of spectators might be increased with advantage and without the slightest inconvenience. This view of the matter was strongly impressed on the Lord Chamberlain, who dwelt, in reply, upon the utter inability of the authorities to meet all the demands and requests made to them in connection with the service, and upon the necessity, first of all, of granting the just claims of the many official and representative personages. His Lordship, however agreed to reconsider the question of accommodation, and completed his arrangement as follows:— THE TICKETS OF ADMISSION-OFFICIAL REFUSAL OF

Eight thousand persons, including the members of the Cabinet, the Parliament and chief officers of the army and navy, were assembled in St. Psul's. secured by the presentation of cards forwarded to the parties by the Lord Chamberlain. The pressure of applications made on this officer for the favored document, or open sesame, of the court was unusual-wonderful, in truth. Thousands of distinguished personages have been disappointed sadly by the receipt of the following note of reply. Knowing the position, both official and hereditary, of some who have received it, the public was curious

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OPFICE, ST. JAMES' PALACE, Jan. 31, 1872. SIR—i am desired by the Lord Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of — inst., and so express His Lordship's regret that he is unable to comply with your request for tackets for the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral. I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

SPENCER PONSONBY.

THANKSGIVING PRAYERS.

The London Gazette issued a supplement containing the following announcements with reference to

the episcipo-clerical service and the exact form of the prayer of thanksgiving:— At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 18th day of January, 1872, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council. Present—Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of London, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Forster.

London, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Forster.

It is this day ordered by their Lordships that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a special form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Waies, and that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 21st day of January instant. And it is hereby further ordered that Her Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer and thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels of England and Wales, and of the town of Berwick-upon-tweed.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 18th day of January, 1872. By the Lords of Her Majesty's

of January, 1872. By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council. Present-Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of

of London, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Forster.

The Lords of the Council having deemed it right and proper that prayers and thanksgivings should be offered up to Almighty God for the recovery of this Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it is ordered by their Lordships that all ministers and preachers as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as of the Episcopal Communion protected and allowed by an ant passed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, chapter 7, be, and they are hereby, earnestly exhorted, upon Sunday, the 21st day of January inst., at some time during the exercise of Divine service in their churches, congregations or assembles, to offer up brayers and thanksgiving for the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Royal Procession. of London, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Forster.

The procession was a magnificent affair. The household troops, with picked regiments of lancers, hussars and dragoons and infantry of the line; the volunteers and militia, upon which the country has so much reliance, and large detach ments of sailors and marines acted as escort. Both houses of Parliament, the Judges, the Lord Mayor and Common Council, the Sheriffs, the great civic guilds, the Foreign Rimisters, the great officers of State, the officers of the Queen's household and the corporate authorities of every city in the three kingdoms and places in the line. Altogether there is little reason to doubt that the magnificent procession that traversed along the principal thoroughfares of London, from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's, and from St. Paul's back again to Buckingham Palace, carried with it more celebrated persons than have on any recent occasion in England been catled together for any public purpose. ments of sailors and marines acted as escort.

St. Paul's Cathedral. St. Paul's Cathedral is the noblest Protestant

church in the world. It is one of the most conspicuous objects in the British capital and stands in the very centre and most elevated part of the city. The edifice is entirely built of Portland stone and on the plan of the Latin cross, a form which approaches to perfection, expands easily to the eye of the spectator and ex hibits its beautiful combinations at one view. The best authority that exists illustrative of its origin is to great restorer, Sir Christopher Wren. His opinion that there had been a church on this spot built by that there had been a church on this spot built by Christians in the time of the Romans was confirmed when he searched for the loundation of his own design. He exploded the notion that there had been once a temple of Diana on the spot. The first church is supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocietian persecution and to have been rebuilt in the reign of Constantine. It was again demoished by the Pagan Saxons. The See of London was established by Augustine of Canterbury when the Anglo-Saxons first embraced Christianity and a church was again built on the site by King Etnelbert, who dedicated it to St. Paul the Apostie. The structure was aiterwards enlarged.

tructure was alterwards enlarged.

The cathedral and a great part of the city was estroyed by the in 1088, after which Mauritius, then destroyed by fire in 1033, after which Mauritius, then Bisnop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which immediately preceded the present cathedral. The memorable fire of 1695 destroyed the chief part of old St. Paul's and irreparably damaged the remainder. A design was approved by royal warrant in 1675 for the commencement of a new building. The first stone was tald in that year by Sir Christopher Wren. The choir was first opened for divine service on the occasion for thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick in 1697. It took thirty-five years to complete the present edifice. The whole length of St. Paul's with portico is 500 feet; width of the western front with the towers, 180 feet; width of the western front with the towers, 180 feet, and length of transepts within doors of portico, 250 feet; circumference of building, 2,200 feet. At entrance of nave and transepts rises a magnificent dome, 145 feet in diameter, from the top of which springs a lantern enriched with columns and surmounted by a glided ball and cross.

Aside from the choir, which was reserved for the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family, the arrangements for seating in every other part of the cathedral were made by the Department of Works at public cost, under the direction of the Lord Chamberiain. The display of knightly banners, stars and orders, brilliant uniforms, magnificent Chamberiain. The display of knightly banners, stars and orders, brilliant uniforms, magnificent toilets; beauty, rank and fashion, was very grand. Representatives of ruling potentates, exiled princes, and notabilities from every part of the world were present to join in the services. Bestdes these, seats were provided for both Houses of Darliament, foreign Ministers, the pecresses, the civic officers of London, the representatives of the army, navy, bar and civil service, the mayors of Great Britain and Ireland and other bodies selected to represent the nation.

The services were conducted under the dome of the cathedral by the Aronbishop of Canterbury—who, by direction of the Privy Council, prepared a special form of prayer and service—assisted by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, all the prelates of the established Church in attendance and a large number of the clergy.

The "Te Deum" was sung by a powerful and select choir; but there was a departure from the programme observed at the Thanksgiving for the recovery of George III.—namely, the absence of 4,000 charity children who joined in the choras during the services in 1789.

SKETCH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The titles and honors of the Prince of Wales are:-Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin; Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, Knight of the Elephant of Denmark, Knight of the Golden Fiecce and a General in the British Army. The Prince is a Knight of the Garter. The patronage of twenty-nine Church livings are invested in him. chieff as the

1841, at Buckingham Palace, London, amid the general rejoicings of the people. By the judicious care of the late Prince Albert, he received an education of a somewhat sounder and more substantial character than that which usually falls to the lot of princes. His parents were models of most of the domestic virtues, and their Court was the purest of its time in Europe.

The Prince of Wales received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch and Mr. Gibbs, & barrister-at-law, and, after studying for a session at Edinburg, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he remained for a year, and afterwards passed two terms at Cambridge. He was instructed in every departmet of liberal culture, and so far as was possible "plain living and high thinking" were made the controlling principles of his early life. As a col-legian he seems to have been diligent and well-behaved. At any rate he found no meaner friend than the late Lord Brougham to vouch for his good conduct in the following words:- "Of the Prince of Wales I have only to say that, as my learned friend, Sir David Brewster, the Principal of that University (Edinburg) can attest, he gained universal respect and esteem among all his teachers and among all his fellow pupils. I will only add that soon after leaving Edinburg, on a late occasion, in last May, place in the esteem of his teachers and of his fellow pupils." Under such auspices began a life which, though brief in years even to-day, has been aiready

On his seventeenth birthday the Prince assumed the serious duties of manhood by being appointed colonel in the army. Soon afterward he determined to pursue his studies at Rome. After a brief visit to his sister, the Princess Imperial of Prussia, land he performed the first public act of his life by presenting a stand of colors to the Hundredth, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian regiment of foot, then stationed at Shorncliffe, near Folkestone.

HIS STAY IN ROME. The Prince arrived in Rome towards the end of January, 1859, and remained for several months. He employed himself alligently in exploring the remains of ancient and the chef d'œuvres of modern art. His visit in the Eternal City was chiefly remarkable, however, for his presentation, at his own request, to the Pope. For the first time in many centuries a prince of the blood royal of England was received by the Holy Father. In deference to the wishes of the Prince the reception was conducted with little ceremony. On the entry of the Prince His Holiness advanced to the door to meet him and led him to a seat. A brief conversation in French ensued.

On his way to England the Prince visited the English stronghold of Gibraltar, and Spain and Portugal. He reached home on the 25th June, 1859.

HIS VISIT TO AMERICA. In the summer of 1860 the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, made an extended tour hrough Canada and the United States. With the exception of a few scattering insults from Canadian Orangemen his reception was everywhere most enthusiastic. Having travelled westward through the great Canadian cities, he crossed over into the United States at Niagara Falls. From there he proceeded still westward, meeting with a generous welcome in every large city, and, indeed, for that matter, from every little village also. Having visited Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Richmond and most of the other great centres of population, he returned by way of Harrisburg to Washington. His presence in Riemmond produced a city excitement of a rather n Richmond produced a city excitement of a rather impleasant character. The Prince stayed in Wash-ington some little time, and at last reached New York, where the ovation of welcome culminated in spleudor. The ball given in his honor was on a splendor. The ball given in his honor was on a scale of magnificence unapproached save by that to which the presence of the officers of the Russian feet in 1863 gave an enduring importance, and the ovation which has just been celebrated in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis.

HOME AGAIN.

The Prince of Wales returned home to England by was of Boston and Portland, setting sail from the latter port.

The Prince of Wales returned home to England by Way of Roston and Portland, setting sail from the latter port.

HIS PIRST VISIT TO THE EAST.

In 1862 the Prince made another memorable tour, this time to the East instead of to the West. On his way he paid a visit to the Emperor of Austria, at Vienna, and in March was at Cairo. Subsequently he passed through the Holy Land, and in returning to England paid a formal visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Fontainebleau.

TAKING HIS SEAT AS A PEER.

On the 5th of February, 1883, at the opening of Parliament, he for the first time took his seat as a member of the British House of Peers. The details of the ceremony are thus recorded:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his Parliamentary robes, and wearing the collar of the Order of the Garter and that or the Star of India, was introduced into the House of Peers. The proceeding from the robing room was as follows:—Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Sir Augustus W. J. Clifford, Bart., C. B.: Garter King of Arms, bearing His Royal Highness' patent of creation, Sir Charles George Young, Kt.; Lovd Kingsdown; the Earl of Derny, K. G.: Lord Chamberlan of the Household. of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus W. J. Clifford, Bart., C. B.: Garter King of Arms, bearing His Royal Highness' patent of creation, Sir Charles George Young, Kt.; Lovd Kingsdown; the Earl of Derby, K. G.: Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Viscount Sydney; Lord Sieward of the Household, Lord Edward G. Fitzalan Howard; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby; Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll, K. T.; Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville, K. G.; the Coronet of the Prince on a crimson velvet cushion, borne by the Hon. Robert H. Meade, one of His Royal Highness equerries; His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, carrying his writ of summons, supported by the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., in his robes, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, M. G., in his robes, attended by the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Lord of the Bedchamber, and Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole, in their robes; and, proceeding from the bar up the House with the usual reverences, the writ and patent were delivered to the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack, who delivered them to the Clerk of the Parliaments. His Royal Highness then, with his supporters, went to the taole, the rest of the procession standing near and about the table. The letters patent by which His Royal Highness then took the oath and subscribed the declaration. After which His Royal Highness was conducted to his chair on the right hand of the throne, and His Royal Highness been seated and covered as usual the cermony was concluded.

In accordance with an announcement made by

Highness being seated and covered as usual the cermony was concluded.

In accordance with an announcement made by the Queen, his mother, two years previously, the Prince was married on the 10th of March, 1853, to Princes Alexandra of Denmark, an amiable and beautiful young lady, who succeeded very soon in endearing herself to the English people. Rumors of ner neglect and even ill treatment by her husband were circulated soon atterwards, and produced a large amount of unpopularity for flis Royal Highness. The marriage was celebrated with great splendor. It has since been clessed with six ofspring, only one of whom is dead.

His CHILDREN.

The Prince's children are named Albert Victor, born in 1864; George, born in 1868; Louise, born in 1869; and another son, who died shortly after its birth some short time since.

DOING DUTY FOR THE QUEEN.

After his marriage the Prince frequently held levees and gave receptions in place of the Queen, whose sorrow for the death of her husband made her very reluctant to appear in public. Some little "unpleasantness" occurred in regard to a sort of informal demand made by the Prince to have his allowance from the public funds enlarged in consequence of being called upon to perform these duties.

informal demand made by the Prince to have his allowance from the public funds enlarged in consequence of being called upon to perform these duties. A loud outery was made to the effect that the Queen ought herself to reimburse him for the expense ne was thus compelled to undergo, and after surring up considerable discontent the matter was permitted to drop.

GROWING UNPOPULARITY.

Within two or three years after his marriage

mitted to drop.

GROWING UNPOPULARITY.

Within two or three years after his marriage rumors began to get affoat in regard to his alleged neglect toward his wife. These gradually increased until the Mordannt scandal, a couple or years ago, brought forth a fierce storm of indignation from every point of the political compass of the empire. Sir Charles Mordannt found among his wife's papers some billets-douz from the Prince. The result was a suit for divorce, in which, after great difficulty, the plaintiffs succeeded in producing the Prince personally upon the witness stand. The Prince denied his guit and Lady Mordaunt was adjudged hisane. The motion for divorce was refused on that ground.

The remaining facts of the Prince's life are very few. In the latter part of 1899 he again visited the East, accompanied by his wife, and attended the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

The less publics of our there sories of acts which

mauguration of the Suez Canal.

In IRELAND.

The last public act, or, rather, series of acts which brought him before the public, was his visit to Ireland in the spring of the present year. It was noped that his appearance in state would do much to quier the rebellious spirit of the Irish people; but the tour ended in a riot at Phœnix Park, Dublin, and really culminated in the disturbances which took place during his residence in the Viceregal Lodge.

After this His Royal Highness made a hasty retreat from the Irish capital, and returned to the observance of his everyday routine life, alternating his residence from Sandringham to Windsor and Mariborough House, and again resorting to "houses of call" in London, in one of which, it is said, he caught the fever about the same moment as did the Earl of Chesterfield, who died of the sickness.

THE PRINCE AS A FREEMASON.

statled Grand Master of the Masons of England a short time since, on the occasion of the retirement of the Earl of Zetland from the office. The Prince delivered a very pleasing address subsequently, in delivered a very pleasing address subsequently, in the course of which he referred in feeling terms to the memory of his nucle, the late Duke of Sussex, as a member and Master of the fraternity.

THE FAMILY OF THE GUELPHS.

History of Queen Victoria's House.

The exact origin of the family of the House of Guelph is somewhat obscure. Some persons have, indeed, asserted that Queen Victoria descends directly from the delfied hero Woden, whom the Scandinavians adored as a god. The true founder of the House of Hanover was Azon d'Este, Marquis of Tuscany, an Italian adventurer, who, at the commencement of the eleventh century, took service under the Emperor Conrad, in the hope of acfortune in Germany by conquest or marriage. His matrimonial speculation proved the most profitable. He espoused Cunegunda, of Guelph, a wealthy heiress, and discarded the name f D'Este for that of his wife. Henceforth he was called Guelph. Their son, Robert the Robust, contracted a still more fortunate alliance in marry ing the widow of Tostic, Earl of Kent, brother of Edward the Confessor. The newly weeded pair found great favor with the Emperor, Henry the Fourth, who despoiled Otho of Saxony of his Bavarian possessions in order to enrich them. The great grandson of Robert rebelling against the Emperor Barbarossa his estates were confiscated. A third time, however, the race of Azon retrieved the fortunes of the family by a lucky marriage, the bride being a daughter of Henry the cond, King of England, who prevailed upon the German Cæsar to bestow the countships of Brunswick and Luenburg upon his son-in-law. Otho the the thirteenth century, and William of Guelph took the title of Duke. Of the ducal representatives of the house some were distinguished for their courage and mittary talents, others for their less noble qualities; as Henry, surnamed the "Dog," for his snaring temper; Magnus the "insolent;" Ernest the "cruel." Otho the Fourteenth was the first of a long line of petty princes who departed from the matrimonial policy of his family by a marriage of melination with Matilda de Campan, a simple gentlewoman of Brunswick and his own subject. The great-grandfather of George the First, King of England, had seven sons, all dukes, and entitled to

a share of his possessions. To avoid splitting the family coronet by a permanent division of their father's states, the brothers on his death entered into a most extraordinary compact. One only of the number was to contract a legal marriage. Lots were cast; chance favored George, the sixth son, who espoused Anne Eleanora, a Princess of Hesse Darmstadt. Their eldest son, Ernest Augustus, who for many years bore no higher title than Prince Bishop of Osnaberg, married Sophia, daughter of the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia, and granddaughter of James the First; which alliance first opened to the House of Hanover a prospect of the crown of Great Britain. bride was sister to Rupert, so well known bride was sister to Rupert, so well known in English history for his devotion to Charles the First, to say nothing of his discoveries in science and art and engraving in mezzotinto. Ernest Augustus was a dissipated prince, but crafty and ambitious. On succeeding to the title of the Duke of Hanover he dropped the title of Eishop of Osnaberg. Following the example of his father he prevailed upon his brother, Duke William of Zelle, to devote himself to a lile of celibacy in consideration of a sum of money advanced to him in a moment of distress. At Brussels the Prince contracted a morganite marriage with Eleonora d'Olbreuse, who fied with her father from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis the Fourteenth.

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Of the issue of the Duke of Zelie and Eleonora of Olbreuse a daughter, Sophia Dorothea, alone survived the age of Childhood. Her father had received into his family Philip Von Koningsmark, the son of an old friend, who came to be educated in Germany. The boy was just thirteen when he arrived from Sweden, and Sophia Dorothea was several years younger. Philip remained at the Court of Zelle rather more than a year, and then returned to Sweden. The court of the Prince Bishop presented an uniavorable contrast with that of his brother. His "adopted sister," the Countess Platen, completely governed the vain old man. den. The court of the Prince Bishop presented an uniavorable contrast with that of his brother. His "adopted sister," the Countess Platen, completely governed the vain old man, whose wife consoled herself for her nusband's infidelities by a platonic friendship with the philosopher Lelbnitz. George Louis, the heir of this accommodating pair, possessed one solitary virtue. He was courageous, but ridiculously vain, cruel and immoral, deformed in person as in mind. Following the example of his right reverend and princely parent, he, too, had an adopted sister, Ermengarde Von Schulenberg, whom, on his accession to the English crown, he created Duchess of Kendal. The military services of George Louis induced the Emperor to conier the electoral dignity upon his father, but the other electors refused to acknowledge him, disputed the validity of his vote in the Diet, giving him no higner title than Duke of Hanover, to which he had just previously succeeded. Money became necessary to only off their opposition. Ernest and the Electress looked around for a wealthy bride for their son, and, with the exception of the bar sinister, could find no one so eligible as Sophia Dorothea, whose father Duke William, listended eagerly to the proposal, and despite the entreaties of his wife and the tears of his daugnier broke off her engagement with her cousin, Angustus of Wollenbuttel, the only man

her cousin, Augustus of Wolfenbuttel, the only man sine ever really loved, to affiance her to a profligate incapable of appreciating the virtues of his reluctant bride. Soon after the ill-omened marriage the indifference of George Louis degenerated into harred, which his parents shared. The Electores parents that he attempted to make the with his adopted sister, the Countess Plater; and his son became so infuriated from a similar cause with his adopted sister, the Countess Plater; and his son became so infuriated from a similar cause that he attempted to murder ner by strangulation, and was only defeated in his design by the cries of her attendanta. In order to nusa up this outrage, which was severely commented upon in Germany, Sophia Dorothea was permitted to visit her faiter at Zeile. Vainiy she implored his protection.

Duke William, blinded by the ambitious hope of seeing his descendants upon the throne of England, preceded not to believe near Sehe even refused to resident on the country of the service of the country of t

fused the royal entrance to his own sister and the Marquis of Lorne. a When King William the Fourth died, and at the moment of the accession of Queen Victoria, the crown of Hanover was separated from that of Great Britain, a Hanoverian law excluding females from

the throne.

The Queen succeeded as the only child of the late
Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, by his wife the
Princess Victoria Mary Louiss, fourth daughter of
Anthony, late reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saaifield, sister of Leopold the First, late King of the
Belgians.

Belgians.

Her uncle Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, then the First Peer of England, left the British Court to assume the throne of Hanover, on which he was succeeded by his son, the blind Kingwhose royal seat and treasury, even his private feture, it was alleged, were absorbed in such an unceremonious manner by the Prussians some few

PAGEANTS OF THE PRESENT.

Queen Victoria's Coronation-Her Majesty's Marriage-Prince Albert's Funeral-Coronation of the Pope-Coronation of the Czar Alexander-Coronation of the Emperor of Austria-Victoria Opening the Royal Exchange-Installation of Amadeus, King of the Spaniards-Victor Emmanuel's Entry to Rome.

Queen Victoria's Coronation in Westminster Abbey.

Queen Victoria was crowned in Westminster Ab-

bey on the 28th of June, in the year 1838. She was born on the 24th of May, 1819, and was, consequently, only nineteen years of age when she was colemnly invested with the insignia of power for monarchical rule over the people subject to the sway of the British sceptre. She succeeded her uncle, King William the Fourth, who died, rather unexpectedly, on the 20th of June, 1837, her most noble and affecting introduction to the British people being contained in the ever memorable words of her mother, the late Duchess of Kent, when she said, "I have educated my daughter."

THE CORONATION CEREMONY. The coronation of Queen Victoria was a brillians and magnificent affair. The youthful lady was seated in St. Edward's chair when the crown was placed on her head.

A royal procession of state attended her on her way from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey. The people were out in hundreds of thousands and nifested an extraordinary amount of fervency towards the sovereign. London poured forth its inhabitants; Ireland and Scotland sent out their aristocrats, members of the middle classes, and the tollers of the day; most extravaroom at points available to witness the pageant; the house tops were crowden; windows were lifted from their casements, and it was said that the streets of the metropolis "groaned peneath the weight o

Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, was filled with visitors from the door steps to the roof, and the other Peers owning mansions on the line of march were equally patriotic and

Marshal Soult, the French soldier who delivered Marshal Soult, the French soldier who delivered such terrible blows to the British army in Spain, served as Ambassador of the French government. He was attended by fifty men of Napoleon's Old Guard, and attracted a vast amount of attention, as did the representatives of the foreign governments generally, the diplomatic corps appearing in great splendor.

Merry peals were rung out from the chimes of St. Margaret's and other churches of London at midnight, and the morning sun of the eventful day was sainted at its moment of rising by a discharge of twenty-one cannon.

The Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Gloucester and other persons of honor and note took their piaces near the Queen's person at an early hour in the morning.

The procession through the streets was of the most gorgeous character.

The gril-Queen Victoria was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, and Earl Albemarie, Master of the Horse, and followed by the great officers of State; in fact, by the nation. She bowed repeatedly in return for the citizen acclamations with which she was hailed.

Peers, peeresses, commoners, ambassadors, merchants, sodiers, sailors, the Church and the people of Britain were represented inside the Abbey.

All rose to salute the sovereign on her entrance, She advanced past the throne and took her seat in a chair of state amid the performance of swelling anthems, praise to God and the intoning of hymns of joy. such terrible blows to the British army in Spain.

anthems, praise to God and the intoning of hymns of joy.

bue knett in prayer before the altar.

The Earl Marshai of England, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, then came forward.

The Archbishop, looking to the east, made the "recognition" of the Sovereign thus:—"Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Victoria, the undoubted Queen of this realm. Wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage are you willing to do the same?" to do the same?"
Loud and oft-repeated acciamations of assent fot-

A flourish of trumpets added to the animation of

A dourish of trumpets added to the animation of the scene.

The Archbishop repeated the same words at the north, the south and west side of the theatre in which he stood, the assemblage replying to each query with the words "God save Victoria!"

A sermon was then delivered.

Queen Victoria advanced to St. Edward's chair.

The regalia of the mouarchy and utensits for its consecration were borne forth.

The bean of Westminister poured holy oil into a golden spood, which was carried from the grand altar, and with this the Archbishop of Canterbury anointed the young monarch in the form of a cross made on the crown of her head and on the paim of each of her hands.

The crown was placed on her head.

Disputants were challenged to do battle.

The spurs and sword were presented next, and an obstion of the sword followed.

She was then invested with the royal robe of crimson.

The orb was delivered to her and spectral rods presented.

The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the

Diessing.

The peers and people did homage.
The procession was reformed, and marched from the Abbey to Buckingham Palace, Wellington, Soult, Melbourne, the Duke of Sussex, Sir Robert Peel and other notabilities being cheered as they assed along.
The day closed as a British national festival of

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was united in mar-riage to Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, on mday, February 10, in the year 1840. More than a century had elapsed since the nuptials of a reign ing Queen of Great Britain were celebrated, so tha the occasion was one of novel feature, independent DAWN OF THE HAPPY DAY.

The day was usnered in by the ringing of the belis of all the great churches of the metropolis. The city was decorated with flags, and St. James' Park filled with spectators at five o'clock in the morning. The weather was not as favorable as was noped for, but despite the threatening aspect which it presented at dawn London was invaded by the people, and coacnes, cabs, "drags," "traps" and costermongers' carts flowed on in streams through the streets from before the "break of morn" until the very moment when the procession started from Buckingham Palace for the Chapel Royal St. James.

Rain fell in torrents at ten o'clock in the forenoon, but the people remained unmoved.

Foreign ambassadors, field marshals, generals, admirals, ministers of state, parliamentary leaders, prelates and their clergy, noble dames and tuled peers, with the multitude at large, made up a huge assemblage, all ready to say, "God biess you!" to the bridegroom elect.—foreign though he was—and to their youthful sovereign.

Trains of arullery arrived from Woolwich for the duty of firing the royal salutes.

The line of route was kept clear by regiments of the Life Guards and dragoons and a clear space preserved for the passage of the royal cortége.

The royal standard was housted on the top of the Marole Arch in front of Buckingham Palace at nine o'clock in the forenoon. was decorated with flags, and St. James' Park filled

Marbie Arch in frost of Buckingham Palace at nine o'clock in the forencon.

THE MARRIAGE PROCESSION.

At a few minutes before twelve o'clock noon the front gates of Buckingham Palace were thrown open and the cortege of his Royal Highness Prince albert was observed to approach outward from the interior. The Prince, his suite and followers, occupied eight carriages of state. He was received with cheers and bowed repeatedly to the people in acknowledement.

Prince Albert was accompanied by his father, the Grand Duke, and Prince Ernest.

The bridegroom's procession having been received in the church, the procession of the Queen, the bride elect, issued forth and proceeded in the same direction.

bride elect, issued forth and proceeded in the same direction.

Fitty thousand persons were just immediately present as she entered St. James', and the enthusiasm of the people generally was unbounded.

The soldiers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were on duty at Buckingham Palace, both men and officers wearing the "marriage havor" ribbon in their caps.

Queen Victoria was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes.

She was dressed for the occasion in about twenty minutes by the Ladies of Honor, acting under direction of Her Grace.

The Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, was also in attendance.

The BRIDE'S APPEARANCE.

The youthful Queen looked extremely well, although paler in complexing than usual. She "com-